Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Kansas, 2009

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All Selected Parts	3,060	32.6	11	5.3
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	40	0.5	2	25.7
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	0.5	2	25.7
private industry	2 Trunk	2,090	22.3	12	5.7
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	500	5.3	52	8.7
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	40	0.5	1	25.4
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	0.5	1	25.4
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,200	12.8	6	6.5
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	430	4.6	7	9.2
private industry	231 Lumbar region	700	7.4	5	7.7
private industry	232 Thoracic region	60	0.6	7	22.6
private industry	24 Abdomen	300	3.2	21	10.5
private industry	240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	150	1.6	21	14.4
private industry	241 Internal abdominal location- unspecified	40	0.5	32	25.8
private industry	245 Intestines- peritoneum	110	1.2	14	16.5
private industry	2450 Intestines- peritoneum- unspecified	110	1.2	14	16.5
private industry	25 Pelvic region	30	0.4	10	29.0
private industry	254 Groin	20	0.2	16	36.4
private industry	3 Upper extremities	470	5.0	6	8.9
private industry	31 Arm(s)	110	1.1	13	16.7
private industry	311 Upper arm(s)	30	0.3	16	30.1
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	60	0.6	6	23.0
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	290	3.1	6	10.7
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	20	0.2	5	38.1
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	40	0.4	6	26.2
private industry	389 Multiple upper extremities locations- n.e.c.	40	0.4	6	26.9
private industry	4 Lower extremities	330	3.5	14	10.2
private industry	41 Leg(s)	290	3.1	14	10.8
private industry	411 Thigh(s)	20	0.3	98	34.5
private industry	412 Knee(s)	250	2.7	13	11.4
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	40	0.4	4	27.2
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	130	1.4	15	15.5
local government	All Selected Parts	440	31.6	7	10.0
local government	2 Trunk	350	25.0	7	11.2
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	130	9.0	23	18.6
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	170	12.2	6	16.0
local government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	60	4.0	7	27.8
local government	231 Lumbar region	100	7.2	5	20.9
local government	25 Pelvic region	30	2.1	7	38.8
local government	254 Groin	20	1.7	7	42.3

Table 2. Number, incidence rate [1], median days away from work [2] and relative standard errors [3] of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work [4] to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders[5] in selected ownerships for Kansas, 2009

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
local government	3 Upper extremities	30	2.3	7	36.5
local government	32 Wrist(s)	20	1.3	48	49.8
local government	4 Lower extremities	20	1.4	6	47.1
local government	41 Leg(s)	20	1.4	6	47.1
local government	412 Knee(s)	20	1.4	6	47.1
local government	8 Multiple Body Parts	40	2.9	3	32.9

[1] Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:
(N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

[2] Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

[3] Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

[4] Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

[5] Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, February 25, 2011